

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1834.

[NO. 2381.]

seen below, stated it to have existed; nor do they venture a surmise as to its dissolution. It would

appear, too, that Parliamentary business, since the last accounts, had gone on as usual, without having been attended by a single circumstance calculated to weaken the Government.

It is true, the Poor Laws amendment bill has been very much altered, and some of its clauses totally so, in its passage through the lower House, but though introduced by a member of Government it was distinctly stated and understood not to be a Government measure, and no reverses, therefore, with which it was attended, could have influenced the Cabinet. Every thing in short appears, as far as we can judge by the debates in Parliament, to have been in favor of the 8th of July of Lord Grey's continuation in office. Still, something might have occurred on the following day against it, but this is not probable, as we find Lord Althorp supported, up to the very latest period to which our accounts extend, by the same overwhelming majorities with which he has carried his measures throughout the Session; and we are left to suppose, consequently, that the obstacles which Lord Grey had to contend with (if there were any) existed, as Sir Robert Peel's assertion points out, rather within than without the Cabinet.

The papers before us prove the information on which we stated that no Law Commission for this country was to be issued at present to have been incorrect. The commissioners it seems were nominated by the authorities at home early in July, and were to be appointed by the Supreme Government. They are as follows.—Mr. W. H. Macneil, of the Bengal civil service; Mr. J. Macleod, of the Madras civil service; Mr. G. W. Anderson, of the civil service of this presidency, and Mr. C. H. Cameron.

We observe that Mr. Grant, has taken his passage in the *Duckinghamshire*, late of the H. C. Service. The vessel is advertised to sail on the 1st of September.

For the rest of the news by the *Hero of Malacca* we must refer our readers to the extracts we have made below.

The *Little Niguel* reached Eng land early in July. She is the only arrival there from this port, we believe, since the last accounts. Capt. Percival, the commander, died on the passage home.

MADRAS.

We are rejoiced to say that distant (though perhaps still uncertain) tidings, have been received here by the *James Pattison*, in regard to the Barque *Mercury*, whose fate has excited so much anxiety and apprehension amongst our Calcutta friends. The impression is strong on Captain Middleton's mind, and equally so amongst the Colonists at Swan River, of the *Crew and Passengers of the Mercury being alive*. No doubt existed of a vessel having been lost on the coast of Western Australia, supposed in Shark's Bay, between 4 and 500 miles to the North of Swan River. Information to this effect had been sometime received at Swan River, and it was reported that the wreck of the vessel was visible at low water and the people were on shore. The communication came through the Natives from one tribe to another—and what renders the identity of the *Mercury* more probable is as we understand, their description of the white people and the white money, some of which latter they showed in the shape of rupees. Means had been tried to effect a communication direct overland; but these had failed owing to the different Tribes of Natives to the N. being at war with one another. A Colonial Schooner had therefore been despatched along the shore from the Swan in search of them; and, as this started about two months before the *James Pattison*, we may hope now to receive early tidings of these unfortunate adventurers.—*Mad. Herald*, Oct. 8.

Through a correspondent at Bangalore, we have received accounts of the progress of the Court Martial on Colonel Conway, which has excited in all quarters such intense interest. We of course shall merely give the detail of what has occurred, as comments would, at least at this stage, be misplaced.

The Court assembled on the 1st, at 11 A. M. and was composed of,
Major Genl. Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart.—President.
Major General Hawker,
Brigadier General Doveton,
Colonel Lindesay,
Colonel Wahab,
Lieutenant Colonel Reed,
Lieutenant Colonel Fairtlough,
Majors Poole, Urquhart, Dalgairms, Issacs,
Maclean, Taylor and Baylee.
Captain Hake,
being eleven King's, and four Company's Officers.

The substance of the charge was as follows:

For scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman in having falsely and maliciously asserted in a conversation with Captain Thomas, relative to certain accusations against the Prosecutor (Colonel Smythe, of the 8th L. C.) that they were well known to Colonel Foulis previous to his departure for England in 1828; and further, that Colonel Foulis had mentioned Colonel Smythe's fault to Colonel Conway, who advised him by no means to bring it forward, unless he could be certain of proving it—no such remarks ever having been made by Colonel Foulis, and the whole being a fabrication, tending to injure Colonel Smythe, and shake the confidence of his friends, &c. &c.

Colonel Conway being called upon said in an emphatic tone "Not Guilty, certainly not."

The Prosecutor, Colonel Smythe, opened his case in a speech which he delivered remarkably well, and which was most admirably written. He introduced into this several letters, which had passed between him and the authorities relative to the Court of enquiry, which was held to investigate his case in 1832. Their composition certainly reflected a great deal of credit on him, but the whole were expunged by the Court, as totally foreign to the matter, together with some other

parts of the address, which were considered rather strong. His aim was evidently to establish that there existed on the part of the Prisoner, and the persons in his office, a strong spirit of animosity against him, and that the Prisoner had used the language imputed to him in the charge with a malicious intent.

The first and only witness examined this day was Captain Thomas. He proved the conversation with himself to have taken place as follows. He remarked to Colonel Conway that some of the Officers of the 5th Cavalry had heard of the rumour against Colonel Smythe, and that he (Captain T.) did not believe them. Colonel Conway replied, that he did not care what the Officers of the 5th thought, but he knew that Colonel Foulis was fully aware of them previous to his going to England in 1828. This witness was cross-examined principally by the Court, and he completely exonerated Colonel Conway from any thing like malice or any wish to shake his, the Evidence's, faith in Colonel Smythe's innocence.

The Court then adjourned and assembled again on the 2d, at 10 A. M. It was occupied till a quarter past two with the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Macleod. His evidence went to prove that Colonel Conway had told him that Colonel Foulis was well aware of Colonel Smythe's guilt, and had told him so before he went to England in 1828. Mr. Macleod stated as his opinion that Colonel Conway's object was to give him a bad opinion of Colonel Smythe, to induce him to advise his brother to detach himself from his party. It also went far to substantiate the charge of malice—the witness however declared his having felt annoyed with the Colonel at the line of conduct he had adopted towards his brother in the 4th L. C.

Colonel Foulis was then called. He spoke in the highest terms of Colonel Smythe; and denied, as well as his recollection could carry him back, that he ever heard any reports accusing him of the unnatural crime laid to his charge, and denying that he had ever told Colonel Conway so. This witness prayed that any letters which he had written for a few years past to Colonels Conway and Smythe might be produced by them to refresh his memory, as owing to his advanced age (67) it had failed considerably within the last few years.

The Court then adjourned and reassembled on the 3d, on which day the case for the Prosecution closed at one o'clock. Colonel Conway stated that his gallant friend Colonel Foulis having mentioned his impaired memory he would not pursue his first intention of cross-examining him, and merely asked him three questions of no importance.

The Court stands adjourned to this day (Wednesday the 8th).—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

The Report of the Committee appointed by Government to draw up a plan of Life Insurance Fund, was lately sent in. It was accompanied with elaborate tables and remarks by Mr. Curnin, founded on the Military records of the India House, which for another purpose that gentleman carefully studied a short time before he left England last year. With the advantage of such information, of the experience of the Oriental and Laudable Societies, and of the professional abilities of Mr. Curnin, the Committee have been enabled to go in to the subject of estimating European life in India with considerable confidence. The result of their investigation is decidedly pronounced, that the general instability of commercial establishments in India, not only as evinced in the fall of the great Agency Houses, but as the necessary consequence of the limited residence of Europeans, in a country which they do not regard as their home, renders it desirable that the business of Life Insurance should not be left under the fluctuating direction of individuals and commercial men. The guarantee of Government, it is strongly urged, besides being necessary for the full satisfaction of the public, can be given with perfect safety as regards the chances of loss, because the rates of premium hitherto charged upon policies in Calcutta, are so much higher than the real value of the risks of life, provided due attention be paid to scrutinize the applications for insurance, that rates might be assumed without inconvenience which should produce a sufficient surplus to form a Security Fund. According to some data, not alluded to however in this Report, though probably used in drawing it up, the relative value of European life here and in Europe is to be found at the following ages, that of 20 in India corresponding with 38 in Europe, 30 with 45, 40 with 52, 50 with 58, and 60 with 65. The premiums therefore charged in England and here on these corresponding ages should be the same; instead of which, the Oriental and London Equitable shew the following remarkable contrast:

ORIENTAL.			EQUITABLE.		
Age.	Premium on 1000 Rs.	Age.	Premium on 1000 Rs.	Age.	Premium on 1000 Rs.
20	32 Rs. or £ 3 4	38	£ 2 1 9	20	32 Rs. or £ 3 4
30	41 " " 4 2	45	" 2 10 10	30	41 " " 4 2
40	51 " " 5 2	52	" 3 4 9	40	51 " " 5 2
50	70 " " 7 0	58	" 4 6 0	50	70 " " 7 0
60	110 " " 11 0	65	" 5 10 11	60	110 " " 11 0

Yet the Equitable has yielded a very much larger proportion for distribution in the shape of bonuses to the policy holders, than the Oriental has done in the shape of profit to its shareholders.

The following table shews the real average decrement of life in India and the amount of the premiums required to cover it, both according to tables formed by the Committee and according to Mr. Curnin. The near correspondence between them is remarkable, as different data were employed.

Age.	Number of lives.	Annual decrease.	Annual loss tables.	Annual loss tables.	Premium by Mr. Curnin's tables.
20	400	11.36	11,360	28.6.5	2,13.7
30	600	20.40	20,400	34.0.0	35.6.12
40	500	20.80	20,800	41.9.7	43.11.0
50	200	9.28	9,280	46.6.4	47.14.1

These 1700 lives are distributed in classes, bearing about the same proportion to each other as those which appear under the same ages in the Oriental Office Registers.

Having ascertained the proximate average value of life at its several periods, the next point for consideration was, what addition to the premiums corresponding therewith, would suffice to cover all contingencies, it being understood that the whole excess would eventually be refunded to the policy holders in some shape or other. Twenty per cent. is the addition which the Committee have recommended; but they have distributed it unequally, beginning with 15 per cent. upon the youngest lives, and gradually increasing the charge to 25 per cent. upon the oldest risks. The following is an abstract of the table of premiums so formed, omitting the intermediate terms between every fifth year, upon every 1,000 Rupees insured—

Age.	For One Year.	For Life.
16	30.0	38.8
20	34.0	41.5
25	55.9	44.0
30	40.0	48.6
35	43.6	52.6
40	49.3	56.7
45	56.5	63.8
50	63.6	74.3
55	74.0	85.9
60	90.9	104.4
65	107.8	134.1

It is proposed to reserve the first accumulation of profit to the extent of 5 per cent. on the amount insured, for a guarantee fund, always to remain as such; and to divide all surplus beyond this, rateably, among the holders of policies, not in cash, but giving them the option of adding the bonus to the amount payable on their policies in case of lapse, or in the same ratio reducing the annual premiums payable thereon. We do not know exactly how either of these principles is to be applied: If the guarantee fund be not an accumulating fund, raised by a perpetual tax of 5 per cent. upon all policies, it will bear unfairly upon those who come in first; yet, if that be the plan, there ought in time to be a very large fund arising from the accumulation, far beyond the amount required. And with respect to the division of the surplus profits on the principles of mutual insurance (a very good principle in this case,) there will be no fairness while the high and low portions of the scale are unequally taxed to create it, unless the rateable division be varied in a like ratio. Again, it would be unfair to the older lives if long rests were made to intervene between each settlement of profits because the chance of reaching the next term is twice or three times greater to the young man than to the old one. We are of opinion, however, that the 25 per cent. additional premium upon old lives, is not a bit too much: It ought to be large to check speculative insurances, and the addition made at every stage should offer an inducement to a policy holder on a good life, not to sacrifice his past gains by discontinuing his policy when the original motive for the insurance has ceased. Without some hold of this kind, there will be, as in the Laudable and Oriental, a gradual tendency to increase the proportion of bad risks on the Register, because these will always be kept up when known to be bad.

Another point, not overlooked by the Committee, is the expediency of adopting a modified table of rates applicable to lives transferred from this country to Europe, or other climates equally healthy. But a suggestion of this kind is only thrown out for the present: it has not yet been ingrafted in the scheme. The Committee have also expressed an opinion, that the natives should be encouraged to insure their lives, and that the Government plan should be rendered so comprehensive as to include them. We readily admit that, in a great many cases, it would be very desirable to a Native to have the opportunity of insuring his life; but we have great fear that, in their case, frauds would be common because more easily concealed, and besides, we apprehend, there are no satisfactory data at present whereby to regulate the premiums on Native lives.

If Government determine to set up a general institution under their management and guarantee for the Insurance of Lives, on liberal principles, all existing offices will ere long be swallowed up, and all policies that can be transferred will be transferred to the Government Office. It would therefore be right to allow the private offices to transfer their risks in the mass at a valuation; for otherwise the shareholders in the Oriental and the holders of policies on bad lives in the Laudables, might find themselves sadly left in the lurch some fine day, and the entire register of these institutions no better than that of a hospital.—But now there is another in the field—a branch of the Universal, an office lately set up in London by a powerful association, and backed with a large capital. This Office we find goes upon the principle of mutual insurance, retaining one-fourth of the profits however for the shareholders; and it is held out as a temptation to subscribers in India, (where shares as well as applications for policies are invited) that those who subscribe or insure here will participate in the mass of the profits at home, whereby the certainty of a large average will be obtained. We hear also, that a rival, the Alliance, also of London, is about to set up a branch in Calcutta. But neither of them can do much against a Government Institution.—*Calcutta Courier*, Sept. 20.

A communication has at length been received from the *Forbes*, by the Secretary of the Steam Committee, and we have been favoured with copy of an abstract of her log up to her arrival at Madras—which would occupy too much space for insertion, we shall state therefore, the substance of the most interesting points of information recorded in it. It was stated, that when the *Forbes* went out, her engines were performing better than ever. It may be so; but although when she left her Pilot at midnight, the winds were light and merely a

swell against her, the maximum of the number of revolutions was only 141 the maximum velocity 4 miles—the average 34 1—the next day still moderate weather, the engines only worked up to 15 revolutions and the maximum rate was 4.6 per hour—some little accident occurred to a nut of one of the stays of the boiler, nothing of consequence, but the engines were stopped for 4 hours; on the 8th the weather recorded is light airs and moderate breezes, but the vessel only made 73 miles, an average of 3.5 per hour; the engines working up to fifteen revolutions—on this day Captain Forth made the land it seems, and on the following day encountered bad weather which increased the next day to a gale; and on the 10th the weather is recorded as strong gales with constant rain in a heavy confused sea. On the 11th the vessel was lying too under double reefed trysails, and strong winds and a heavy head sea continued for several days. On the 15th at 11 at night, the vessel anchored in Madras roads. For the two or three last days of the voyage the engines appear to have worked up to their full power 19, 20, and on the last day 22 revolutions, but the utmost distance run in any one day we observe, was 139 miles! on another day 111—but generally 60 to 70 and 80 miles! We confess that we cannot but regard this performance as any thing but satisfactory. We are wholly unable to account for it, when we recall the *Forbes*'s former voyage to Madras; she then went out quite as deep as the last time, yet on that occasion she went along 6 miles an hour and averaged that rate, the whole way—while in the present instance she left her pilot with fine weather—light winds, crawling along about 3 miles an hour! It is said there was a heavy ground swell, but we have been in this very *Forbes* in this very month of September when she was towing a ship of 500 tons, against a heavy ground swell, full five knots an hour! True she was not deep laden then, but we repeat that she was not deeper when she left her pilot on the 5th instant than when she started in April, and why the extraordinary difference we have noted? We cannot explain it, but it is most discouraging and makes us very anxious about the *Forbes*'s future progress.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, 30 September.

DELHI.

Joudpore.—Though the Rajpootanah Akhbars received during the week, state that Maun Sing has assembled an army of thirty thousand men, and that the Amcers of Scindh, in answer to an application for assistance, have placed the whole of their military resources at his disposal, yet we learn from another source, on which we are disposed to place more reliance, that he has as yet made no warlike preparations whatever, nor manifested any intention of resorting to hostilities. This latter intelligence we derive from a Courier who has arrived here in thirteen days from Joudpore, bringing letters to a native acquaintance of ours, the contents of which we have seen. As these communications come from a person connected with the Joudpore embassy which was formerly attached to the Delhi Residency, previous to the charge of Rajpootanah being transferred to Ajmere, they may, we think, be received as authentic, and we credit the information they contain, in preference to any other accounts which have as yet reached us. If Maun Sing meditated going to war with us, his first step would have been to conciliate his army, such as it is, by discharging its arrears of pay; he would have also made some attempts to obtain funds, wherewith to raise fresh levies of troops; and he would not have failed to lay in the requisite supply of ammunition and provisions for a siege. According, however, to the intelligence which we have now received, none of these necessary preliminaries to war have been even begun by Maun Sing; no means have been taken by him to satisfy the demands of his soldiery, who are said to be literally starving; no new troops have been entertained by him, and, instead of military stores having been taken up to the fort, nearly all the grain of former years, which had been collected there, has been brought down to the city and sold, at an enormous profit, to supply the Raja's immediate wants. The only thing that would at all seem to indicate the slightest chance of Maun Sing's assuming a hostile attitude, is that some of his most influential advisers are said to be doing all they can to urge him to war, by dwelling on the indelible disgrace which would attend him as a *Rhotore*, if he resigned his "Guddi" without at least some sort of a struggle in its defence. But these arguments appear to have made but little impression on Maun Sing, and when the Courier, from whom we learn these particulars, left Joudpore, another embassy, consisting of the Koochawan Chief, Runjeet Sing, the Thakoor of Bahadurajoon, Sunghee Putteh Raj, Jotshee Balkishen, and other persons of rank, was about to be sent to Ajmere with instructions to pacify our authorities by every means in their power. What the result of this new mission will be, is another question, on which, with reference to the opinions already expressed by us in regard to Maun Sing's character and offences, and the penalty he has merited from our Government, we need not here offer any remarks.—The discussions that have been pending at Ajmere for some months past, we have all along regarded as a mere matter of diplomatic form deemed necessary to be observed, not in the expectation of avoiding a rupture with Maun Sing, or of his affording the satisfaction demanded of him, but in order to gain time till the commencement of the season adapted for military operations and, also to afford Maun Sing an opportunity of being heard in his defence, before proceeding to depose him. This belief we still entertain; and, persuaded as we are, that the demands made upon Maun Sing, whether in the shape of atonement for the past, or security for the future, are of a nature commensurate to the magnitude of the offences he has to account for, we don't see how he can possibly avert, by any overtures, however submissive, the retribu-

**REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT MALLIGAUM, IN
THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1834.**

June.	In.	Dec.	July.	In.	Dec.	Aug.	In.	Dec.	Sept.	In.	Dec.
1	0	22	1	0	15	1	0	00	1	0	00
2	0	00	2	0	00	2	0	00	2	1	90
3	0	00	3	0	00	3	0	10	3	1	00
4	0	00	4	0	00	4	0	00	4	0	50
5	0	00	5	0	00	5	2	40	5	0	15
6	0	00	6	1	40	6	1	70	6	0	00
7	0	14	7	0	06	7	0	02	7	0	00
8	0	04	8	0	10	8	0	00	8	0	00
9	0	00	9	0	65	9	0	00	9	0	00
10	1	80	10	0	08	10	0	00	10	0	00
11	0	00	11	0	00	11	0	00	11	0	00
12	0	12	12	0	05	12	0	00	12	0	00
13	0	00	13	0	06	13	0	00	13	0	00
14	0	00	14	0	05	14	0	00	14	0	00
15	0	00	15	0	05	15	0	00	15	0	00
16	0	00	16	0	00	16	0	10	16	0	00
17	0	00	17	0	20	17	0	00	17	1	25
18	0	00	18	0	04	18	0	00	18	0	30
19	0	00	19	0	00	19	0	00	19	0	00
20	0	00	20	0	00	20	0	45	20	0	65
21	0	00	21	0	00	21	0	00	21	0	00
22	0	00	22	0	45	22	0	15	22	0	00
23	0	55	23	0	00	23	0	00	23	0	00
24	2	00	24	0	06	24	0	25	24	0	00
25	0	00	25	3	30	25	0	00	25	0	00
26	0	00	26	0	20	26	0	00	26	0	00
27	0	00	27	0	00	27	0	50	27	0	00
28	0	00	28	0	00	28	1	20	28	0	00
29	0	00	29	0	00	29	1	05	29	0	25
30	0	00	30	0	10	30	0	56	30	0	00
			31	0	30	31	0	12			
Totals 4		87.	7		30	9		60	6		00

Total of Rain in 1832		In.	Dec.	} Total for the season.
"	"	1833	26	
"	"	1834	27	
		27		In. Dec.
		27		77

tion to which he has so justly subjected himself,—and which must, we conclude, involve either the loss of his throne, or the abridgment of his authority to an extent, that while it releases his neighbours from any further exposure to aggression from his unruly subjects, will also secure the Supreme Government against a repetition of the insults and insubordination it has heretofore experienced from him.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received from a Native correspondent, the following particulars relative to the conference at Ajmere of the 9th September, which, as stated in our number of the 17th Ultimo, ended in the Joudpoor Agent's final dismissal.

"On the arrival of the new Vakeel, the Governor General's Agent caused him to be seated in another room, and, in company with the assistant, went to confer with him. The Vakeel presented the Khurreetah he had brought from his Master, the purport of which was, that the bearer of it was invested with plenary powers to treat on the several propositions which had been made; and that whatever settlement was calculated by him, should be considered as having been agreed to by Mann Singh. Upon this, Major Alves desired the Vakeel to give in a written agreement to the effect, that the propositions in question had been assented to by him. The Vakeel demurred to putting aught to paper, but, verbally agreed to all the terms which had been proposed, with the exception of two propositions: viz: that they would apprehend and give up the *Thugs* who had been traced to Joudpoor; and that Mann Singh should express his contrition and solicit pardon for his past offences, and enter into a promise never again to disobey the orders of the British Government. These two points the Vakeel would not acquiesce in; whereupon, Major Alves dismissed him, and desired him to return to Joudpoor. A reply was, at the same time, sent to Mann Singh's Khurreetah, stating that, as his Vakeel had not consented to the above two points, a resort to coercive measures was now unavoidable. This reply was given to the Vakeel, who strenuously endeavoured to obtain a respite of six days, for the purpose of obtaining a reply from Mann Singh; but Major Alves would consent to no demurr. At the same time, the Governor General's Agent wrote circulars to the different Military authorities to prepare for hostilities."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 1.*

SHAH SUJAH.—We beg to offer our particular thanks to the correspondent who has sent us some Lahore Akhbars of later date than any which have reached us by the usual channel. It will afford us great pleasure to receive the future communications which he promises.

These Lahore papers are dated the 23rd ultimo, and though of course their contents are not to be implicitly relied on, they encourage the hope which we have all along indulged that Shah Shuja has not been irretrievably defeated. It would now appear that after the reverse which he suffered on the 1st of July, the King, instead of flying almost alone, retreated with part of his Army upon a large reinforcement advancing to assist him, from his Nephew, Kamran Shah of Herat. After effecting a junction with these troops, he intended, it is added, to face about, and attack Dost Mohammed again.

From the same source we have notice of an entertaining correspondence between Maharaja Runjeet Singh and the Barukzies, on the subject of their respective claims to Peshawar. The Brigand of Caubul, in Macheath's gravest vein, appealing to the honesty of the Brigand of Lahore, requires him to deliver up Peshawar to the brothers who first, and therefore legitimately, filched it from the Afghan kingdom. "You got the annual present of horses," says Dost Mohammed, "and cannot lawfully expect more, but if you persist in keeping possession of our city and territory, dread the vengeance of a brave and victorious army."

Runjeet replies to the expostulation and menace in a strain of cool sarcasm. "Peshawar," retorts His Sikh Majesty, "was always as much mine as your's: you purchased my permission to hold it, on conditions which were not properly fulfilled, and as I got not the promised horses, my grandson has taken the country for which they were due. You were wont to address me in meek style, but some advantage gained over that poor creature, Shuja ul Muluk, in a miserable skirmish, has made your valour quite rampant (the original word applies to March—hares and other mad animals), and you now dare to threaten my invincible bands. If you do not grow wiser come on and try our mettle."

We have endeavoured to give the spirit of this correspondence after a hasty perusal of the account of it in the Akhbar which arrived too late for us to get a translation ready, for our present number.—*Ibid.*

We have just seen a letter from a gentleman who has had much conversation with General Allard, since he arrived in the British territory on his way to Calcutta. The General is about 50, grey haired, and he cherishes a venerable looking beard, which, it seems, is a necessary appendage at the Seikh Court. He believes Runjeet Singh to entertain a sincere respect for the power and character of our Government, though its vicinity sometimes gives him uneasiness. The Governor General might make him do whatever he chose. The slightest hint from His Lordship would have induced the Maharaja to support Shah Shuja, provided we had undertaken to defray the expenses. Avarice, prompting to every kind of parsimony and unprincipled exaction, is the prevailing vice of his rule. M. Allard is of opinion that nothing would be more easy at present than the purchase of Cashmere, for a sum of ready money.

The acquisition of this all important possession, whenever it should be practicable, has been often suggested in the Delhi Gazette. Inviting as the subject is, we have not space to do more than beg serious attention to it, on this occasion.—*Delhi Gazette, October 1.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON.—JULY 26.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—As we announced in our last, the polling for this Election commenced on Monday, and terminated on Tuesday. The candidates were Messrs. Pownall, Duncombe, Babbage, and Wakley. Mr. Pownall, who was the representative of the Tory faction, took the lead with a high hand on Monday, the numbers at the close of the poll being as follow:

Mr. Pownall.....	1,020	Mr. Wakley.....	540
Mr. Duncombe.....	737	Mr. Babbage.....	324

On Tuesday, however, the Liberals made a bold and successful effort; and, although the Radicals and Tories combined to counteract it, Mr. Duncombe was returned with a triumphant majority. The poll at its final close stood thus:

Mr. Duncombe.....	2,514	Mr. Wakley.....	695
Mr. Pownall.....	1,915	Mr. Babbage.....	379

Leaving Mr. Duncombe a majority of 658 votes over the Tory candidate, with abundance of "shot in the locker," if he wanted it.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Despotism Powers have been busily engaged in attempting to intimidate the Government of Switzerland, so as to induce it to abandon the declaration it most honourably made, that it would not permit any foreign power to interfere with its right to afford an asylum to the unfortunate refugees of other nations. The Count De Bombelles, the Austrian Envoy in Switzerland, has been directed to require Switzerland to join in putting down the liberty of the press, and in suppressing all such associations as "the Powers" may object to; and the note of the Austrian Diplomatist adds, that if the Government has the "will to fulfil this objection" [?] the means of doing so cannot be wanting; and that if this will and this power are wanting, the neighbouring States are compelled to use their own means of preservation and defence. The note then plainly intimates that "the powers" will speedily employ the means they possess to enforce obedience, and the Swiss Government is reminded that friendly relations, once broken, are not so easily re-established. This is pure bullying—but we trust it may not be successful. If the Swiss Government should manifest any inclination to yield, the Swiss people may correct them, and the Holy Alliance will not do more than threaten and annoy; for as to making war, they know well enough that not only would the Swiss well vindicate their own freedom, but their neighbours, the French, would not suffer them to fall in the struggle. The wishes of the Government of Louis Philippe, if they could possibly be favourable to the Holy Alliance, would be out of the question on such a matter—the French nation would protect its own frontiers by maintaining the independence of Switzerland, and we are not sure that England would be entirely a passive spectator if the Swiss Republic was endangered.

We are glad to learn that the increase of Excise duties on the quarter ended 5th of July, 1834, is 59,000*l.*—estimated loss, by reduction of the duties on soap and tiles, is 65,000*l.*—making an increase on the quarter, if the above duties had not been reduced, of 124,000*l.*—With respect to the Customs, the probable surplus for the half-year ended 5th July 1834, over the corresponding period of last year, is estimated at about 100,000*l.*

EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AT WOOLWICH.—It having been announced that her Majesty would embark at Woolwich for Rotterdam on her way to Germany, there was considerable bustle at Greenwich and all the places in the vicinity from a very early hour. As early as six o'clock a great many carriages passed through Greenwich, and for two or three hours successively some parts of the road were lined with vehicles of all descriptions. There was a great influx of visitors to Woolwich, and the taverns, and indeed every spot which could command a view of the river, were crowded with respectfully dressed persons. Many of the nobility were present. Ten o'clock was appointed for the arrival of her Majesty, and the Queen entered Woolwich Dock-yard rather before that hour. Detachments of marines had been drawn up to receive her Majesty, and the walk through which the carriage had to pass had been newly laid with gravel. Green baize was placed for the Queen to walk to the boat. Her Majesty was in an open carriage, escorted by a detachment of lancers. The Queen, on her arrival, was received with immense cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her Majesty immediately stepped into the boat, attended by the ladies of her suite, and was rowed to the Royal yacht. The boat was steered by Sir Thomas Hardy, who did the honours to her Majesty. At this time the river presented a most interesting and animating appearance. The Royal yacht was manned, the standard of England hoisted, and the innumerable flags with which the yacht was decorated added much to the general effect. There were a great many yachts on the river, which were similarly decorated, and also numbers of boats, mostly filled with ladies. The Harlequin steamer, which was moored near the Royal yacht, was literally crammed with passengers. The Hero, the Eclipse, the Comet, and several other steamers, were seen at different points, all of them filled with company. The scene was enlivened by bands of music, and when "God save the King" was played, it was received with deafening cheers. The Magnet steamer was moored near the shore. This vessel was provided for the reception of the Lord Mayor, and was filled with the principal members of the City Companies and their ladies. It was at first arranged that the Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the river Thames, should accompany her Majesty to the limits of his jurisdiction in his state barge; but it was afterwards thought better to employ the Magnet steamer for the purpose. A splendid dinner was to be given on board in honour of the occasion. Some time was occupied in preparation before the signal was given for the departure of the Royal yacht. These preparations being completed, the yacht was taken in tow by the Phoenix (Lieutenant

Smith), one of the most powerful steamers on the river, and the yacht left her moorings amidst most deafening cheers, which her Majesty acknowledged. The Royal yacht was then saluted by Earl Belfast's yacht, and the band struck up Rule Britannia. It is probable that her Majesty will arrive at Rotterdam in the early part of this day, every means having been taken to make the passage as quick a one as possible. In addition to the Phoenix, the Firebrand steam vessel was also under orders, in case of additional assistance being required. There seemed to have been a general impression that the King would have accompanied her Majesty, and as it was known the orders had been given to prepare accommodation for the King at Woolwich, some disappointment was felt. As it was, however, the spectators were evidently much gratified, and her Majesty was no doubt equally pleased with the demonstration of loyalty which were evinced towards her. The Queen seemed in excellent health and spirits.

SUPPOSED DIVISION IN THE CABINET.—There were two divisions on the Irish Tithe Bill in the House of Commons on Friday night, in both of which the propositions of Ministers were carried by large majorities. The sticklers for Church monopoly were sadly out in their calculations, and were proportionably angry. Some pointed remarks were made by Sir Robert Peel, on the supposed divisions in the Cabinet, which were met manfully by Lord J. Russell, who said—"The alleged division was mere assertion—the Cabinet was not dissuaded, whatever hopes might have been indulged on the subject [continued cheers]. On that subject, and on every subject, without exception, which had reference to Ireland, there was not a shade of a difference of opinion in his Majesty's Government."

THE FUNDS, YESTERDAY.—The prices closed as follows:—Bank Stock, 216½ 16; 3 per Cent. Red., 91½ 3; 3 per Cent. Consols, shut; 3½ per Cent., 99; Do. Reduced, 98½ 9; New 3½ per Cents., shut; 4 per Cent. (assented), —; Do. (dissented), 101½; Long Anns., 17 3 16½; Do. (1859), —; Do. (1860), —; India Stock, —; Do. Bonds, 25 27 pm; Exchequer Bills (1000*l.*), 51 53 pm; Do. (500*l.*), 51 53 pm; Do. (small), 51 53 pm; Bank Stock for Account, —; Consols for Opening, 92½ 3½ 3; India Stock for Opening, 258½ 70½ 70.

JULY 7.

On Tuesday the Sir Edward Paget, for the Cape, Madras and Bengal (which arrived the previous day), sailed, having called at this port for despatches. Captain Brandeth, Royal Engineers, went passenger, he being appointed Commissioner to superintend the transfer of the Island of St. Helena from the East India Company to our Government.—(*Hampshire Telegraph, June 4.*)

The usual official tables of the state of the revenue for the last quarter were made up on Saturday night, and will be found in another part of our paper. They present a satisfactory report of the public resources for the period in question. As compared with the preceding financial year, there appears an advantage in favour of this to the amount of 390,236*l.* and upon the quarter also a favourable excess of 350,952*l.* The difference is most striking under the head of the Customs, which are more productive this quarter than the same period last year by 444,205*l.*, though upon the whole year they are deficient 116,477*l.* The Excise, upon the other hand, exceeds the receipts of last year by 333,036*l.* though, upon a comparison of quarters, it shows less by 151,076*l.* The income from stamps is uniformly more productive than last year, the excess in the case of the year being 148,767*l.* and upon the quarter 38,504*l.* Taxes have increased upon the quarter 3,764*l.*, but decreased upon the year by 121,400*l.* The revenue arising from the Post-office shows a decrease of 7,000*l.* upon the quarter, but an increase of 5,000*l.* upon the whole year. Those taxes classed as Miscellaneous present a decrease upon the year and quarter, in the one of 21,624*l.* and in the other of 3,740*l.* The amount of Exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the consolidated Fund for the coming quarter is estimated at 6,852,601*l.*

Ministers appear to be placed in an awkward position between the Viceroy and the Secretary for Ireland, there being an evident disposition to stand by the one, and abandon the other. The Marquis Wellesley, however, can scarcely allow his son-in-law and Secretary to be thus abandoned. If one goes, the other, we imagine, must follow; nor, laying aside the inconvenience which must ever, more or less, attach to official changes, is the loss in either case, likely to be very severely felt. In the one, we see a public man, whose talent for office, if not gone by are evidently on the wane; in the other, a person who never had talent to fit him for office at all. Of this Mr. Littleton has given but too abundant proof in his late indiscreet, not to say imbecile, act of truckling to Mr. O'Connell. Well, indeed, may agitation prosper and proceed, if the agitator finds, and is told by the Government, that in him its own powers actually reside, and that nothing can be done without his gracious permission. Such negotiations as that entered into by Mr. Littleton (gratuitously entered into and disclaimed by the head of the Government) remind us of similar compacts made with the leaders of Italian banditti, from whom the timid traveller, and not unfrequently the public functionary, as in this case, is glad to purchase free and unmolested passage. In the traveller this may be excusable—in the public functionary it is mean and disgraceful.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE EAST.

A letter from Nauplia, dated June 1, contains the following:—"The English fleet which is in our roads is composed of 10 large ships of war, and a great number of smaller vessels. The French squadron from Toulon is expected. According to the calculation of naval officers here, the number of guns of both fleets will amount to 1,000. Of the enemy against which the fleet is to act we are still

ignorant, but the sailors say that the Anglo-French fleet is destined for the Black Sea. The Russian ships of war have completely disappeared.

Advices have been received from Martinique to the end of May. It appears that the approaching abolition of slavery in the British West Indies had been not without its effect on the French slave-owners, the domestic comfort of the negro having become an object of some solicitude, and flogging having fallen into great disuse. The colony was perfectly tranquil.

We have received the whole of the Paris Papers of Saturday, and the *Messenger* and *Gazette* dated yesterday, together with letters from our Correspondents in Constantinople and Paris. These Papers have brought us a very trifling addition to the foreign news of which we were previously in possession. The arrangement of the Swiss question, which is confirmed, has removed one of its most alarming specks from the political horizon—and our Constantinople letters (dated the 10th of June) are silent respecting the convulsions with which the East was believed to be threatened. Our correspondent mentions, however, a rumour which we shall be truly sorry to find confirmed—namely, that the entire quarter of Franks at Smyrna had been destroyed by fire.

JULY 8.

The markets for all descriptions of Government securities have been in a buoyant state to-day, chiefly on account of the favourable return of the quarter's revenue, and the increase which seems likely to take place, from various sources, of the circulation. These sources have already, in a cursory way, been adverted to, and to them is to be added, of course, the midsummer dividends on English stock, which commence payment on Wednesday. One of the most curious and novel circumstances connected with this anticipated tide in monetary affairs is the understood intention of certain Scotch banks to establish agencies in London for the circulation of their notes, which gives rise to much ingenious discussion, as to the legality or otherwise of the proceeding, among the monied interest.

It has been observed, as some slight drawback on the effect which the favourable report of the quarter's revenue has produced, that the excess has partly arisen from the new arrangements relative to the tea duty, which have thrown an increased amount into this return; but the estimates with regard to such increase do not exceed 200,000*l.*, and do not consequently materially affect its general character.

MADRID.—JUNE 25.

The public attention is at present completely engrossed with the business of the elections. As yet we can only judge from the samples produced in the first process of distillation of the probable qualities of the future representative extract; but if the whole machine work as well as it has hitherto done in the electoral college of the province of Madrid, there will be less reason to complain of the result than was lately apprehended on the score of liberality or independence. In the metropolitan province there are eight electoral districts, that former by the city of Madrid sending 12 and the other 7, two electors each in the provincial college. The 12 electors of Madrid having the means of communication with each other from day to day, and concerting their measures, would easily of course control the returns of every one of the five representatives. It appears, however, that they are willing to content themselves with the return of three of the five, and these three will probably be Gargollo, the late director of the sinking fund; Barmasada, the banker; and Aguirre Solarte, the senior partner of an eminent house of business in London. These three gentlemen are all as distinguished for liberality of character as for independence of fortune, and if the Representative Chamber should in general be composed of similar materials, the friends of good government and of enlightened but cautious legislation will not have much to complain of. There has been an attempt on the part of the Ministry to force their nominee, the corregidor, the Marquis de Falces, on the electors of Madrid, but in spite of the habits of deference to constituted authority, which are in this country so closely incorporated with men's thoughts and actions, a spirit of resistance has evidently arisen to this attempt at dictation, and to-day it is expected that the independent members of the electoral college will be able to command a majority against any candidate proposed to them holding place of any kind under Government. This result is in a great degree to be attributed to the personal firmness and the habits of business of M. Aguirre Solarte, who would himself make a most useful *procurador* if his personal scruples could be overcome, or if his duties in London were compatible with his acceptance of a seat in the Spanish Legislature. From the intelligence I have been able to collect out of letters which have arrived by this day's post, I have reason to believe that the returns from the more distant provinces, and especially from Murcia and Cordova, the Rieja, Cuenca, and Guadalajara, will in general be of a similar character. This reserve is ascribed to a disposition on the part of the electors generally to make the Chamber of Procuradores a sort of counterpoise to that of the Proceres, the members of which, although in general men of liberal sentiments, are almost without exception dependent, more or less, from the office they hold, on the pleasure of the Ministry.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—JUNE 8.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

As, by my last, I informed you would be the case, the Princess Salihé was on Thursday last conveyed in state from the palace of the Sultan to her future residence at "The abode of Joy." A regiment of lancers of the Guards, with a numerous band at their head, opened the procession; the Capigee Bashees and civil officers of the Government followed; then the superior officers of the

army; the ex-Kaima Kam; Ahmed Pacha, General of the Guards; the Kazaskiers or Rumelia and Anatolia, with the four principal Mollahs; the provincial Pachas, 12 in number, with their attendants and guards of honour; the Captain Pacha, with naval officers; the Seraskier Pacha, with officers of the police, which is under his especial control; the Sheikh-ul-Islam, or Grand Mufti, and Sadr Azam, or Grand Vizier. The foregoing were, of course, all on horseback, excepting the attendants, who were very numerous, and followed their respective masters on foot; then came the two young Princes in an open caleche; they were followed by the Princess, the Bride, in honour of whom Constantinople had been kept in an uproar for thirteen days and as many nights. She was invisible, and supposed to be in a silver gilt coach, drawn by six beautiful horses, and surrounded by eunuchs as black and as ugly as such beings can possibly be; 25 coaches and six followed, full of beautiful Turkish ladies, whose veils were so exceedingly transparent, that their faces could hardly be said to be concealed. 32 carriages and four succeeded, closed, and probably most of them empty. Musicians, of engineers, and another regiment of lancers closed the cavalcade. It is said that the bride, in her silver coach, was decked out in all her nuptial finery, her face and forehead having, of course, been painted by the best artists with the representation of flowers, arranged so that each should have its appropriate meaning. She was safely housed in her harem, and all the ladies of distinction in the capital were admitted to admire her charms and exclaim "Mashallah!" while her slave and husband, Halil Pacha, was entertaining the male visitors in his Selamluk. When the Muezzins sang from the mosques and minarets the call to evening prayer, he left his friends and entered the harem.

The Zenghe Kaden is the person who washes the paint off the lady's face, after it has been duly admired by the husband, and then brings in the usual boiled fowl for supper. Now these long rejoicings are over, the Ministers of the Porte have returned to their offices, and political as well as other transactions will soon go on as usual. It remains to be seen that steps will be taken in arranging the disputes with Mehmet Ali. Opinions are divided on this subject, some imagining that nothing but foreign intervention can possibly avert a civil war, and others that the Sultan will not, in any case, allow himself to go into the expenses of a contest for an uncertain result. The Turks hear of the approach of an English fleet with evident pleasure, but if you ask them why, they are puzzled for a reply, having lost all confidence in us, after so many proofs of our lukewarmness in their cause. The Russian mission is extraordinarily busy, but *à propos de quoi* is more than I am prepared to explain, though morally certain that some mischief is brewing. Serious apprehensions were lately entertained that the harvest would again fail in the South of Russia; however, by last accounts from Odessa, a little rain had fallen, and hopes were reviving. A Russian schooner of war arrived a few days back, bringing a gentleman said to have some diplomatic object in view. By the Smyrna post, hourly looked for, we shall probably learn something more concerning our fleet, whose movements are creating a great sensation. The only news from Persia is that the Russians continued to collect their forces, concentrating them on the frontier. If our Government is not active in taking immediate and decisive measures, the barbarians will be gaining a march upon us—and experience has taught us that they never recede in reality, whatever they may do in appearance. Look at Wallachia and Moldavia, now as completely Russian as if they were already incorporated in the empire, and thus Turkey cheated out of two of her richest provinces, in spite of the pretended protection of her friends.—*Times July 7.*

DECLINE OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

(FROM ROGET'S BRIDGEWATER TREATISE ON ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.)

The following minutely the various steps by nature conducts the individual to its state of maturity, would engage us in details incompatible with the limits of the present work. I shall only remark, in general, that during the period when the body is intended to increase in size, the powers of assimilation are exerted to prepare a greater abundance of nourishment, so that the average supply to material rather exceeds the consumption; but when the fabric has attained its prescribed dimensions, the total quantities furnished and expended being nearly balanced, the vital powers are no longer exerted in extending the fabric, but are employed in consolidating and perfecting it and in qualifying the organs for the continued exercise of their respective functions, during a long succession of years.

Yet, while every function is thus maintained in a state of healthy equilibrium, certain changes are in a progress which, at the appointed season will inevitably bring on the decline, and ultimate destruction of the system process. The consolidation, begun from the earliest period of development, is still advancing, and is producing in the fluids greater thickness, and a reduction of their total quantity; and in the solids, a diminution in the proportion of gelatin, and the conversion of this element into albumen. Hence all the textures acquire increasing solidity, the cellular substance becomes firmer and more condensed, and the solid structures more rigid and inelastic; hence the tendons and ligamentous fibres growing less flexible the joints lose their suppleness, and the contractile power being also impaired, the muscles act more tardily as well as more feebly, and the limbs no longer retain the elastic spring of youth. The bones themselves grow harder and more brittle; and the cartilages, tendons, the serous membranes, and the coats of the blood-vessels acquire incrustations of ossific matter, which interfere with their uses. Thus are all the progressive modifications of structure tending, slowly but inevitably, to disqualify the organs for the due performance of their functions.

Among the most important of the internal chan-

ges consequent on the progress of age are those which take place in the vascular system: A large proportion of the numerous arteries, which were in full activity during the building of the fabric, being now no longer wanted, are thrown, as it were, out of employment; they in, consequence, contract and becoming impervious, gradually disappear. The parts of the body, on longer yielding to the power applied to extend them, oppose a gradually increasing resistance to the propelling force of the heart: while, at the same time, this force, in common with all the others, is slowly diminishing. Thus do the vital powers become less equal to the demands made upon them; the waste of the body exceeds the supply and a diminution of energy becomes apparent in every function.

Such are the insensible gradations by which, while gliding down the stream of time, we lapse into old age, which insidiously steals on us before we are aware of its approach. But the same provident power which presided at our birth, which superintended the growth of all the organs, which infused animation into each as they arose, and which has conducted the system unimpaired to its maturity, is still exerted in adjusting the conditions under which it is placed in its season of decline. New arrangements are made, new energies are called forth, and new resources are employed, to accommodate it to its altered circumstances, to prop the shattered fabric, and retard the progress of its decay. In proportion as the supply of nutritive materials has become less abundant, a more strict economy is practised with regard to their disposal; the substance of the body is husbanded with greater care; the absorbent vessels are employed to remove such parts as are no longer useful; and when all these adjustments have been made, the functions still go on for a considerable length of time without material alteration.

The period prescribed for its duration being at length completed, and the ends of its existence accomplished, the fabric can no longer be sustained, and preparation must be made for its inevitable fall. In order to form a correct judgment of the real intentions of nature, with regard to this last stage of life, its phenomena must be observed in cases where the system has been wholly intrusted to the operation of her laws. When death is the simple consequence of age, we find that the extinction of the powers of life observes an order the reverse of that which was followed in their evolution. The sensorial functions, which were the last perfected, are the first to decay; and their decline is found to commence with those mental faculties more immediately dependant on the physical conditions of the sensorium, and more especially with the memory, which is often much impaired, while the judgment remains in full vigour. The next faculties which usually suffer from the effects of age are the external senses, and the failure of sight and of hearing still further contributes to the decline of the intellectual powers; by withdrawing the occasions for their exercise. The actual demolition of the fabric commences whenever there is a considerable failure in the functions of assimilation; but the more immediate cause of the rapid extinction of life is usually the impediment which the loss of the sensorial power, necessary for maintaining the movements of the chest, creates to respiration. The heart, whose pulsations gave the first indications of life in the embryo, generally retains its vitality longer than any other organ; but its powers being dependant on the constant oxidation of blood in the lungs, cannot survive the interruption of this function; and on the heart ceasing to throb, death may then be considered as complete in every part of the system.

It is an important consideration, with reference to final causes, that generally long before the commencement of this

That ends this strange eventful history.

the power of feeling has wholly ceased, and the physical struggle is carried on by the vital powers alone, in the absence of all consciousness of the sentient being, whose death may be said to precede, for some time, that of the body. In this, as well as in the gradual decline of the sensorial faculties, and the consequent diminution both of mental and of physical sensibility in advanced age we cannot fail to recognise the wise ordinances of a superintending and beneficent Providence, kindly smoothing the path along which we descend the vale of life, spreading a narcotic mantle over the bed of death, and giving to the last moment of departing sensation the tranquillity of approaching sleep.

THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

(A more genuine version than that given in the "Standard" of Thursday.)

My Lords, you all know I'm a tolerant man, Yet, in lending myself to a tolerant plan, I have ever been led, by events of my life, My own steadfast conviction (and that of my wife) To uphold toleration (I've always said so) But to just the extent toleration should go. My Lords, toleration's a pretty good thing— But then we've a Protestant Church, which the King, As its temporal Ruler, is sworn to maintain, And shall do so, damme, so long as I reign.

I shall never forget what a jolly good row, Plac'd my ancestors' b—ms on the throne I fill. 'Twas a rational, just, and requir'd revolution, An event of most sacred and holy confusion, Intended, effected, and well consummated, Not, as sometimes had been most erroneously stated, To guard and establish the rights of the people, But the rights of the Church—its as plain as the steeple.

'Twas to succour the Church, in despondence and fear, That I find myself quarter'd so handsomely here, And at Windsor and Brighton—and while I keep there, That Church, and all those who its benefits share, Both the English and Irish—I say Irish—Church (Don't think I'm the man to leave them in the lurch) Whose Prelates I've now in my eye, to a man, By G— I'll maintain; that's supposing I can.

There were never such Bishops, I'm quite satisfied As those I now look on with pleasure and pride; And I'm perfectly ravish'd to hear from you all The same of the clergy in general— In piety, politics, speeches, and pray'rs There was never such zeal known, as yours and as theirs.

If there be (but I very much doubt if that's true) In the minor arrangements a trifle or two, That might be put in, or that might be left out, Which again, I repeat, I most fervently doubt, You yourselves, my Lords Bishops, I'm satisfied quite If you're wrong, have the pow'r and the will to go right; Such things should be left to yourselves to correct, With unlimited powers and unbounded respect.

'Praps you think that, as usual, I'm playing a part, And speaking a speech which I've gotten by heart? No! my Lord, I protest I'm declaring to you My genuine sentiments, honest and true. I have almost completed my sixty-ninth year, And though, thanks be to God, I've my health pretty fair,

I do not disguise from myself the plain truth, That I can't live so long as I could—in my youth With such serious thoughts after living so long, Though my subjects maintain I can never do wrong, I'm dispos'd to reflect—while the maxim I love— If the love I profess to the Church be sincere, Will one day in heaven distinctly appear, And you'll all of you know—if you all should be there.

I have spoken, my Lords, at unusual length, And with more than my usual unction and strength, By reason of certain events that beset Us, and which we can no more avoid than forget. While the foes of the Church make so fearful a rout, The friends of the Church must be bold, and speak out.

The words I have spoken are strictly the truth, Though I cannot deny that they came from my mouth.*

ONE WHIMPER AT PARTING.

The scene in the House of Commons on Monday night was of a very lachrymose character: Lord Althorp first displayed his sincere regret, then Lord John Russell his deep-felt sorrow, and Spring Rice his painful emotions, at the separation from the Cabinet; of Stanley in particular. All this melancholy business was responded to by the ex-Secretary in the same key; and not more touching could have been the parting of Hector and Andromache, Lord Wellesley and Moll Raffles, or Lord Eldon and the Woolpack, than Stanley's farewell to the Treasury bench. The scene deserves commemoration, nor shall we allow it to escape us. The grief of public men is grievous humbug: in this case it was evident that one party or the other must walk out of the cabinet, and as the strength of party is generally numerical, there could be no doubt which would be the ascendant. For our own parts, however, we have no doubt of the sincerity of Stanley's lamentations: he is undoubtedly talented, but he is also restively ambitious; and his aristocratic designs have received a check not likely to be surmounted for some time. We surmise, nevertheless, that he will return at a future period to the unfortunate Gaffer, and obtain the fatted calf, or rather the golden fleece of some lucrative appointment. The disinterestedness of a retired minister is especially doubtful: it is merely a stepping-stone to a higher station hereafter; and principle is often only a point to secure him against unpopularity. The cabinet, it seems, according to Stanley, never came to blows; in fact they never growled or scowled at each other: all was amity and politeness. They went to war like the old French noblesse; took off hats, bowed with the most obsequious grace, and then proceeded to the encounter in the most amiable temper. This is as it should be; the pistol plan of Castlereagh and Canning ought never to be resorted to; since we are inclined to conclude, that the position of a divided cabinet is much about the same divided administration of Newgate—"Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." Time, however, will bring all things down again to their social level. In the meanwhile let us record—

"A Whimper at Parting."

As sung by Mr. STANLEY in St. Stephen's chapel with unbounded applause from a most fashionable and crowded audience.

One whimper at parting! not many E'er saddened that bench, where we met; The loudest, the deepest of any Remains to be heard from me yet: The sweetness that office has in it Would tempt even HUMPH to come forth; But never, alas! till this minute I'm out, did I know half its worth: But, oh! may the placeman's lost treasure Be soon by a pension made up: I'm born to oppose the Church measure, I'll die, like a true Stanley pup.

As now I am talking, how pleasant To pause and to gaze on awhile Some few happy looks, which at present Among this dull multitude smile; But GREY, like a pitiless master, Cried "Out Sir!" and showed me the door; A tortoise could travel much faster— I ne'er walked so slowly before. But, oh! &c.

This evening you saw ALTHORP leaving That bench, which his talents make bright; Oh! trust me, no farewell's so grieving, As the farewell I'm taking to-night: You saw how he walked off by during Sad looks 'neath his beaver's wide brim; So thus would I shine at my parting, In full Whiggish sorrow like him.

Some people might urge that there was not much harmony in Stanley's avowal of his sentiments and the variations which have been added in consequence of his secession, are considered by the public as particularly discordant. Lord Grey's crochets want system, and he has not proved himself an efficient leader of a band.

THE D. C. L.

DEAR DUKE.—In thanks I am your debtor, For your obliging public letter— Stating at Oxford I was free

* The same mouth which uttered a certain famous sentiment—how many years ago! All the world knows when and where and what it was.

To take a D. C. L. degree.

I've also read your private note, That some against me swear to vote; Advising me, lest some abuse, Th' intended honour to refuse; And make—what ne'er belong'd to me—A virtue of necessity. Pray state the honour I decline, For D. C. L.'s already mine. I have been dubb'd at DUBLIN Trinity A Doctor of—Old N—k's divinity. The Papists we would gladly peg at, Would gladly throw the rotten egg at, The Duke, the Devil's Chosen Legate I Thus, therefore, you may safely tell That I'm already D. C. L.; And then assure those learned Doctors, Professors, Masters, Tutors, Proctors, That I will, fearless and undaunted, Support the Church, so rich and vaunted; And boldly spurn dissenting leaven, Which they declare's unfit for heaven; And thou, Old N—k, who me discernest, Wilt swear that I indeed am EARNEST. St James's, May 31, 1834. To his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

NOLI ME TANGERE.

The promoters of the Temperance Society had a meeting on Tuesday last, when some very interesting comments were made upon the operations of gin, wine, and beer. Sir George Strickland was overwhelming in his pathetic disclosures, and quoted Sir Astley Cooper, the Bishop of Gloucester denounced Tom Attwood for his intemperate speech in favour of hilarity, and Captain Brenton eulogised the sober Americans. The motto of the Society, according to the last named individual, is, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." Lord Brougham, in his masterly ironical annihilation of the crudities of Lord Wynford's brains, asked why he should legislate exclusively against drunkenness. "Why not," said he, "include the want of chastity in the bill?" If such were done, the motto of the Temperance Society would become more significant and appropriate; and Captain Brenton, instead of standing opposite to Thompson and Fearon's for seven days counting their customers, might be more advantageously employed at Temple Bar, in the room of those filthy distributors of filthy papers, with a large placard, bearing the warning words, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." Gin is not the only evil spirit which plays the evil with mankind. By the way, one of the chaplains to the Society is a Mr. Angle James, the Brummagem Saint, a non-frequent of the saloons of a theatre—a right spiritual pastor, no doubt, of a sober flock.

The *Herald*, after extolling the views of the Society, which would extend so far as to deprive even sailors of their grog, (a work which, if effected, would, in the words of Lord Eldon, "destroy the bulwarks of the British constitution,") throws out the following admonition:—"We hope the members of the legislature will agree with us in considering their example quite as necessary as their recommendation." We are of opinion that those public men who are in the habit of appearing at "the bar of the house," should, for such impertinence, insist upon the editor's appearance at St. Stephen's.—*Satirist, May 25.*

MISCELLANEA.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE MORNING POST.—The *Morning Post* which has long distinguished itself for its abuse of the Lord Chancellor, has at last brought itself before the House of Lords for a breach of privilege having accused the Lord Chancellor of giving judgment in an appeal case before him (Solarte v. Palmer), and subsequently entering on the journals of the House that the judgment had been postponed. This grave charge arose out of the ignorance of the writer of the article of the forms of the House, by which, although judgment has actually been given, with certain amount of costs, it is customary to enter on the journals that the judgment has been postponed until the actual amount of costs has been ascertained. For this gross breach of privilege, Mr. Payne, the Printer and publisher of the paper, was ordered to attend at the bar yesterday, and he attended accordingly. On examination by the House, Mr. Payne stated that he was only the printer and publisher of the paper, and had no control over the articles which were inserted in it. He was then asked who had such control, and he answered Mr. Thomas Biddlestone, who was the editor. In this position of the case, Mr. Payne was discharged, and an order for the attendance of Mr. Biddlestone at the bar on Monday was agreed to. The writer of the article is a noble Earl the descendant of a high legal authority, for, be it known that the Tory Lords are not idle in contributing their lucubrations to the press.—*Bell's Life in London, June 29.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Friday week the widow of Sir George Duckett, formerly a banker and a bankrupt, who died some time back, while looking over her deceased husband's papers, found a receipt to East India stock to the amount of 3,000 £, upon which the dividends had been unclaimed for eighty years, and which was, of course, the property of Sir George. This she handed to the assignees of the estate, who are thereby enabled to obtain upwards of 30,000 £, towards a further dividend. Had this sum, with its accumulating dividends, been put out at compound interest, it would have paid more than 20s. in the pound on the estate of the bankrupt. Sir George's private estate had already paid 20s. in the pound.

Captain Byng has been returned as the Representative, in Parliament for Chatham, by a majority of 70 over his opponent, Mr. Ching. The numbers were 260 to 193.—Mr. Abercrombie has been returned for Edinburgh without opposition.—*Bell's Life, in London June 29.*

Sir Robert Peel's celebrated picture of John Knox is to be forthwith engraved and published by Moon and Boys. Gully, we are told, thinking, from the singularity of the name, that it was a plate of one of the old Scottish boxers, stepped into the publishers' and put his name down for several proof impressions. The hon. member for Pontefract, as we believe is generally known, is a tolerable fist at portrait painting, in colours himself. His style of art is very spirited, and strikes the beholder at once as the work of a master; had he handled the graver it is certain that he would have proved quite a dab at a frontispiece.

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